

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

Noon:

A fair amount of share business has been put through this morning. Banks have been made the medium of some small cash investments at 150 per cent. premium, sellers, however, ruling the market at that rate when our report left. China Traders Insurance' scrip has been negotiated on the new basis at 82 per share for cash, and there are still shares on offer at that price. A demand for Hongkong Fires at 345 was not responded to. A considerable amount of business has been done in the stock of the China Sugar Refining Co. Commencing at 145, a fair number of shares changed hands for cash; but as the demand was not equal to the supply a point lower was afterwards freely accepted. Sales have also been reported, at 146 for the end of the month, and at 150 for December 31st. The remarkable depreciation in the market value of this stock is one of those incidents which "no fellow can understand." Doubtless the expected opposition from the gigantic Tai Koo undertaking at Quarry Bay is mainly responsible for what is properly described by the word collapse, but that alone is not a sufficient reason. It was currently rumoured a short time ago that the shares for the Tai Koo Refinery were to be placed on the local market, which, if true, would of course have materially influenced the market operations in regard to China scrip; however, we believe we are correct in stating that the report is entirely without foundation. And so we are left with the unvarnished fact staring us in the face that China Sugars have, like some others stocks we wot of, been simply made the medium of market operations, or in plain words medium for stock exchange gambling. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. might, and certainly would, be justified as general managers of the concern in so doing, give the shareholders some reasonable information regarding this extraordinary crisis; but they are scarcely likely to move in the matter, judging from Luzon experience. No other stocks need be specially referred to at present.

4 o'clock p.m.

Further sales of China Sugars have been arranged since we last wrote, but at a slightly reduced rate, namely, 143 for cash. At this quotation a fair number of shares have changed hands, but there are still plenty more on offer. Other stocks remain as per annexed list.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—New Issue—
189 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—
\$650 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company—
\$83 per share, sales.

North China Insurance—
Tls. 1,300 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—
\$105 per share, sales and buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—
Tls. 1,050 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—
\$220 per share, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—
Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—
\$345 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—
\$370 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—
57 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—
\$50 per share, premium.

China and Manha Steam Ship Company—
120 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—
\$80 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—
\$160 per share, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Li-
mited—17 per cent. dis. sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—
\$143 per share, sales and sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—
2 per cent. premium.

Lucon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—
\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—
\$160 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$80 per share, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem.
ex. int.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.
Bank Bills, on demand
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight
Credits, at 4 months' sight
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight

3/81 @ 3/81

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand
Credits, at 4 months' sight
ON BOMBAY—Bank, T. T.
ON CALCUTTA—Bank, T. T.
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, sight
Private, 30 days' sight

73

ON NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight
Credits, at 4 months' sight
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight

3/81 @ 3/81

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Captain Dundas had the greatest difficulty in getting the unfortunate man to show any signs of life. Eventually breathing was restored, and all night the man was in a most dangerous condition, but the next morning he was pronounced out of danger. The Japanese servant is reported to be a most intelligent and trustworthy man, and was brought to this country by Captain Dundas two years ago.

Mr. Irving and his company gave their farewell performance at the Lyceum on the 28th ult., previous to their American tour. The pieces played were *Eugene Aram* and *The Belle's Stratagem*. Between the two plays Mr. Toole gave his sketch *Trying a Magistrate*, and Mr. Sims Reeves sang *The Death of Nelson* and *When You'll Remember Me*. Mr. Herbert Reeves also sang. At the end of *The Belle's Stratagem* Mr. Irving came before the curtain and delivered a farewell address. Mr. Irving said that the company would perform in Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Liverpool. They would play in America from October 29 to April 29, and would be back in London on the 2nd of June next. The farewell speech was interrupted with enthusiastic cheers, and Mr. Irving was at times almost overcome with emotion. The enthusiasm culminated when, on Mr. Irving's withdrawal, the orchestra struck up *Auld Lang Syne*, and the curtain rose, disclosing the whole of the Lyceum company ranged upon the stage in a semicircle, with Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry in the centre. The effect upon the house was electrical—to be compared only to the fervour of enthusiasm sometimes seen in the House of Commons at the close of a great speech on the eve of a great division. Rounds of tumultuous cheering from all parts mingled with the strains of *Auld Lang Syne* broke down the strongest nerves. There was not a dry eye in the theatre. The enthusiasm was hysterical and players and public alike abandoned themselves to its overwhelming influence. After the fall of the curtain the cheering went on until Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and other members of the company had appeared again and again, and made their bow individually. Finally, large numbers of Mr. Irving's friends and acquaintances passed round to the stage and personally congratulated him and other members of the company.

FRANCE AND TONG-KING.

On the 1st August the Government sustained a defeat in the Chamber in relation to the connection of Sagon with Tong-King by a submarine cable, for which urgency was declared. M. Blanqueb, the Cochin China Deputy, exhorted the Chamber not to ratify the Convention passed by the Government with the English Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the laying of the cable in question. Everyone must approve the project, but none could approve the installation of an English Company in a region that had become French. The Government, it was true, stipulated that half the employees should be French; but such a guarantee was absolutely illusory, and would not prevent breaches of confidence. The Minister of Marine hid, more than once, had proof that the English were acquainted with his cipher. The colony of Cochin China had offered for itself and Tongking to pay half the subvention and to advance one-fourth the cost of providing and fixing the cable. A cable on French soil must be French. (Applause.) The Minister of Marine, in reply, that the English Company had offered far better conditions than the colony. All the conditions of the arrangement had been closely scrutinised, and the Government must maintain their proposal. The Chamber divided, when the Government Bill was rejected by a majority of 218 to 183. The announcement of the numbers was received with cheers, mingled with expressions of disapproval. M. Blanqueb laid upon the table a motion for the establishment of a French cable between Cochin China and Tong-King. This was sent to the Committee.

M. Bouré, the recent French Minister, who made the Treaty with China which was disavowed by his Government, arrived on the 1st instant at Havre, from New York. The *Figaro* reporter, interviewing him on board the *Labrador*, gives the following as a summary of his statement:—"I have been attacked on all sides, but my conscience tells me I have done my duty. I have come home to explain myself. There has evidently been a gross misunderstanding between me and the Ministry on the Tong-King question. I am about to lay before Ministers the issue of falsehoods which have been published about Tong-King by a group of persons interested in misleading public opinion. The Treaty which I drew up was a wise one. I still uphold it, and believe that it would even now put an end to the difficulties between France and China." M. Bouré has probably by this time had an interview with M. Challemel-Lacour.

A semi-official note in the Paris *Temps*.—The Chinese Military Attaché at Berlin, Tcheng-Ki-Tong on passing through Paris, has been received by the Prime Minister and by M. Challemel-Lacour, to whom he gave the warmest assurances of the pacific disposition of the Court of Peking. "The Chinese Government," he next declared, "has it is true, ordered the concentration of an army corps of 35,000 men in Yunnan, but this concentration of troops is designed to repel, if necessary, any aggression of the Black Flags on its frontier. The French Government has not, therefore, any cause to be uneasy as to military measures which are solely designed to guarantee the neutrality which China means to maintain in the Tong-King question." These declarations by Tcheng-Ki-Tong would be fully reassuring if the Chinese Government had not given frequent proofs of the elasticity of its diplomacy in international engagements. They would in any case be better for not being in some way weakened by the comments which its most authorised agents deem proper to add in conversations which have nevertheless a significance which cannot be mistaken.

The following curious communication also appears in the *Temps*.—"Colonel Tcheng Ki-Tong, the Chinese Military Attaché at Berlin, begs us to deny that he was charged by his Government with any diplomatic mission in France. During his stay here he investigated certain industrial questions which he was ordered to study. He saw several official personages whom he had known on former visits to Paris, but he had no mission to make any declaration to the Minister of Foreign Affairs as to the policy of the Chinese Government at Tong-King. He left Paris on the instant to return to Berlin."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"I have the best authority for stating that the conference between the French Envoy and the Peking Foreign Office representative was extremely favourable, though not officially favourable. Through M. Tronc, the Chinese Government, a few days ago, submitted to the French Cabinet a proposal that the two Powers should enter into formal treaty setting their future position in regard to Annam and Tong-King. These overtures found ready acceptance in Paris, and a reply was telegraphed without delay, to the effect that France was quite willing to enter into negotiations on the subject."

CHINESE GORDON'S EXPLOITS IN CHINA.

The most celebrated feat of Chinese Gordon was the suppression of the Taiping rebellion, which in the spring of 1863 had reached its apogee. In thirteen years Hung-seu-issuen, the visionary school teacher of Canton, had mustered a following of 500,000 men. Most of the principle cities on both banks of the Yangtze-Kiang were in his hands. His professions of Christianity and his control of the tea district had at first enlisted many foreign nations in his favour. The resistance of Nankin, to his arms turned the current of feeling against him. For days the inhabitants and the Imperial garrison had lived on the bark of trees and roots of grass. Gordon, boiled in narrow slips, was eagerly swallowed; human flesh was openly hawked and sold. The surrounding country was devastated. Watercourses were filled with broken furniture, rotten boats, and ruin. Once-flourishing marts were entirely deserted, and thousands of houses were burnt to the ground. Here and there a solitary old man might be seen moving with trembling limbs among the ruins, sadly musing over the desolation that reigned around. In the midst of these events the Taiping leader put forth a proclamation. "The Father and the Elder Brother" he said, "have descended upon earth and established the heavenly kingdom, and have taken me and the Junior Lord to regulate affairs pertaining to the world." The foreign nations at once withdrew their support, and waived their ardour for Christianity in favour of their interest in a great speech on the eve of a great division. Rounds of tumultuous cheering from all parts mingled with the strains of *Auld Lang Syne*, broke down the strongest nerves. There was not a dry eye in the theatre. The enthusiasm was hysterical and players and public alike abandoned themselves to its overwhelming influence. After the fall of the curtain the cheering went on until Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and other members of the company had appeared again and again, and made their bow individually. Finally, large numbers of Mr. Irving's friends and acquaintances passed round to the stage and personally congratulated him and other members of the company.

The first to take advantage of the change was an American named Ward. He had been a mate on a Boston ship, and had landed at Shanghai with a suit of clothes upon his back and six Mexican dollars in his pocket. He went to Prince Kung and offered to crush the rebellion for 10,000,000 dollars. The Prince accepted, and paid a considerable sum in advance. Ward's life had been full of adventure. He had been with Walker in his earlier expeditions, and had had a taste of civil warfare in South America. He first set to work to recruit his men, and then to drill them. Dozens applied every day, marines, sailors from men-of-war, tea-planters, members of the police force, all the European adventurers whom chance had brought to China

were enrolled under Ward's banners. They were a mutinous and rapacious mob. They plundered all who came in their way. They broke into pagodas and despoiled them of their rare contents. They tore out diamonds from the idol's eyes, dug up treasure which priests had concealed, and scattered precious manuscripts of Buddhist classics to the wind. Ward was soon disgusted with them. He had been created a Mandarin of the Blue Button, he had married a Chinese wife, and he was preparing to enjoy the immense fortune he had won, when a Taiping rebel shot him through the heart before the walls of Ningpo.

That was Gordon's opportunity. Burgevine, who succeeded to Ward's command, was disposed to sell his men to the highest bidder. The young British engineer forestalled him. Fortified with counsels from Calcutta and promises of unlimited pay from Pekin, he called the remnant of Ward's force around him and offered them terms of service. There was to be no looting so long as their pay was regularly distributed. He then went to work to mature his scheme of attack. For grasping a military situation his quickness was Napoleonic. Heretofore the plan for defending the city of Shanghai was to guard a radius of thirty miles round it, and remain wholly on the defensive. This policy he at once reversed. Having raised most of the Europeans to posts of command, and drilled a little army of some four thousand Chinese, he moved boldly against the enemy. He did not direct his attack on their front, where their numbers must have overwhelmed him, but determined to throw himself on their communications, seize them, point after point, with the aid of a small flotilla, and so clear the whole country down to the gates of Ningpo.

A study of the operations by which he cut off

the great city of Soochow proves him a master of strategy in its highest sense, as his extraordinary

control over his native contingent and the wild

spirits that officered it had marked him a true

leader of men. His difficulties were unpreceded. The Yang-tse-Kiang had so long

been closed to foreign commerce that the

villagers had never seen Europeans. They

mistook the army of success for Tartar robbers. The whale of Gordon's steamer, the

sparks that issued from its funnel, added to

their terror. Whole villages fled from the "fiery dragon ship." Women threw themselves down from great heights. They say that at Taitan a faithful subject of the Emperor rushed into the side of the detested Taipings. Dismally through the smoke he saw the black and yellow banner, and hesitated. Then the firing ceased, and he was surrounded by his countrymen rushing through the breach. In his amazement he still was able to cry, "Good Chinaman." "Show your gun!" replied the rebel. The barrel was still warm. "Your hands!" His hands were black with powder. They pushed him back against the wall, and fired. He died in ignorance of his offence.

With the arrival of winter, Colonel Gordon was before Soochow, and opened the siege with which his name is inseparably connected. Soochow is the Yenisei of the East. When the city of the Foscari was a marshy waste, poets were singing the glories of Soochow, the splendour of its temples, the beauty of its women. Its canals traced their way through arches of oyster and weeping willow. Its streets were an air of Persian gaiety. In the Morning Palace the Mowang or commandant of the city wandered among exquisite grottoes and summer-houses. Girls fanned him as he reclined in his divan-musical-boxes, linked in his balls. Despite his luxuriance he was a man of character and ability. He was the favourite disciple of the chief revolutionist, and differed in every respect from the other Wangs, whose banners were at all times flaunting through the city, and whose soldiers quarrelled and fought in the tea-houses. Meanwhile the canons of the common enemy was making itself heard. The Low-min stockade—one of the keys to the town had been captured. From the great stone wall and the water-gate the rebels had poured a fire of grape, canister, and musketry. Finding his native troops too cowardly to fight at night—for after twilight they feared their own shadows—Gordon dashed into the meat with his European followers, had swum across in face of a murderous volley, had snatched the snake flag of the commandant from the breastwork, and had planted his own within a hundred yards of the city.

When the Narwang, who was second in command, heard of this bold advance, he held a secret conference with the other subordinate Wangs, and was rowed down the Grand Canal into Gordon's camp. He offered to throw open the gates of the city if he and his fellows were granted an unconditional pardon. Gordon communicated this offer to General Chang, who granted the imperial troops, and it was speedily accepted. Narwang then called the conspirators together, and they repaired to the palace of the Mowang. Here, in the Hall of the Heavenly Father, surrounded by representations of the Passion of Christ, prayers were offered, and the Mowang ascended the throne in his robe and crown. He made a short address to the captains, saying that Soochow should never yield to infidels. At the last word the Congwang rose in the hall, took off

his robe, walked up to the steps of the throne, and deliberately stabbed the speaker to the heart. The Mowang fell over the table in front of the throne, and the other Wangs seized him and decapitated him. Then, they mounted their horses, rode each to his palanquin, and the head was sent to Gordon as a peace-offering.

The Colonel was not a man to waste time in fruitless threats. He had promised these wretches immunity, and he meant to keep his word. The taipings having been effected peacefully enough, he walked up alone to the neighbouring heights, feeling for the first time discouraged and sick at heart. In the plain below he suddenly noticed a great commotion. The Imperial troops were rushing in wild confusion through the gates. Yells and shouts filled the air. Not without misgivings, he made his way to the Morning Palace, and found it in ruins, half-molten bronzes choking up the passage, and only a solitary drum standing as sentinel at the gate. Entering one of the chambers, and calling for his servant, he learned that the Imperialists had been attacking him. The courtyard round the palace was filling with an angry mob; swords were being drawn and pistols fired. In the midst of this hubbub Gordon appeared on the threshold. The crowd fell back as though lightning had stricken them. Calmly the Colonel raised his hand, and the noise ceased.

A passage was cleared for him, and, touching his pith helmet in ironical salute, he walked at an easy pace to General Chang's stockade. There, in a ghastly how, were the heads of all the Wangs. The bodies had been slashed down the chest; the wounds on the head were most horrible. Gordon said not a word. He knew that a great clamour of treachery would be raised against him; but he silently turned away, went back to the palace, scrawled four words on paper—"The prince of liars"—sent them to General Chang, and, bidding those of his soldiers to follow him who would, rode hastily from the city. He wrote to Sir Frederick Bruce, the Ambassador, taking upon himself all responsibility for Chang's baseness. He allowed the British missionaries to carry home mauldin stories of his atrocities. He suffered the philanthropists of Exeter Hall to praise of his wrongs which the Taipings had suffered at his hands. He merely said that he would not sheath his sword till the rebellion was crushed, and he kept his word. His men clung to him with the devotion of the Tenth Legion to Caesar. With his gunboats he cut off so completely the communications of Nankin that not a sound could be heard from the beleaguered city but the bamboo signals of the sentinels around the forts and the drums of the guards in the look-out houses on the walls. Before the spring was past the capital had fallen, the leader of the Taipings had positioned himself with gold leaf, and his fugitive army was suing for peace in the Southern provinces. Colonel Gordon was offered a fortune by the grateful country which he had saved. He replied that he had not served for money, and would accept nothing. He left China as poor as he came.

He was to visit the country once more. In the spring of 1880 he went to Pekin on a mission of peace. He had elected to mediate between Russia and China. Strange emotions filled his mind as he sailed towards the capital. Passing the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang under a sapphire sky and bright Eastern sun, he thought of the desolation he had left upon its shore. Once more the richest land in China, remembered when its horizon was unbroken, except by graves, commemorative arches, and heaps of ruins. Over its ravaged hills, now clothed with wild tea, he followed in memory the sentinels in their flights, the men staggering under heavy loads of goods and chattels, the women hobbling along on their small feet, their arms filled with babies. The paddy fields, which had been with dead men's bones. The red hut of the fishermen and the many-storied pagoda had been filled with corpses. The boatmen with their hooks drew shovels of mangy bodies to the sea, where the priest to-day sat drumming by the waterside to soothe the great fish which carries the world upon its back. It was Gordon who had restored peace to the nation, and as he said it from ruin in 1863, so he saved it from war in 1880. *Overland Mail.*

A study of the operations by which he cut off the great city of Soochow proves him a master of strategy in its highest sense, as his extraordinary control over his native contingent and the wild spirits that officered it had marked him a true leader of men. His difficulties were unpreceded. The Yang-tse-Kiang had so long been closed to foreign commerce that the villagers had never seen Europeans. They mistook the army of success for Tartar robbers. The whale of Gordon's steamer, the

sparks that issued from its funnel, added to

their terror. Whole villages fled from the "fiery dragon ship." Women threw themselves down from great heights. They say that at Taitan a faithful subject of the Emperor rushed into the side of the detested Taipings. Dismally through the smoke he saw the black and yellow banner, and hesitated. Then the firing ceased, and he was surrounded by his countrymen rushing through the breach. In his amazement he still was able to cry, "Good Chinaman." "Show your gun!" replied the rebel. The barrel was still warm. "Your hands!" His hands were black with powder. They pushed him back against the wall, and fired. He died in ignorance of his offence.

Having purchased the entire Machinery of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S SODA WATER FACTORY is now prepared to execute the largest orders for every description of Aerated Waters with promptness and despatch.

JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1883.

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS
NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

D. K. GRIFFITH.
MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON
AERATED WATERS.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall).

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JOSE M. BASA.
No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1883.

H. M. GUEDES.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION
AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

M. R. MARMANDE.
HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE beg to inform the Com-

munity of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS

TONSorial ARTISTS from Paris, and his

staff now consists of five competent workmen.

He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its

branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes,

or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING.....50 Cents.

SHAMPOOING.....25 "

SHAVING.....25 "

TRIMMING BEARDS.....25 "

LADIES HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE and his assistants are

always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon,

especially set apart for Ladies, or at their own

Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public

his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinaud

who has had many years experience and guar-

anteed it to keep for any length of time in any

climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving,

and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:

EVERY DAY.....\$4.00 Per Month.

EVERY OTHER DAY.....\$3.00 "

TWICE A WEEK.....\$2.00 "

Mr. MARMANDE will receive direct from

Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and

other Toilet requisites which will be open for

inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same

at prices which will compare favourably with those of any other establishment.

The Sal

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
AERATED WATERS.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

BOTICA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW. [3]

BIRTH.

On the 26th July, at Ke-Lan-Soo House, Portobello, N.B., the wife of JAMES TAIT, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 28th July, at San Francisco, while on sick leave from Hongkong, HENRY BRADFORD, Surgeon-Major-A.M.D., aged 32, fourth son of the late Rev. Jno. Bradford, Vicar of Pinhoe, Exeter.

On the 28th July, at Hamburg, JOHANNES FREDERICK CORDES, formerly of Hongkong, aged 43.

On the 25th July, at Moston House, Stanton, Shropshire, PATTIE, wife of Alfred Thomas Manger of Hongkong.

On the 25th May, on board the *Rewa*, on her passage home from India, HARRY, wife of Harper Read, late Captain The Duffs.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.

The elaborate judgment delivered by Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO yesterday afternoon in the *Loureiro v. The Club Lusitano* case forcibly reminds us in several particulars, making allowance for the widely different circumstances of the same Judge's summing up in the local libel case *Bandianni v. Fraser-Smith*. Our present Chief Justice's views on the law of libel, as laid down in the case just mentioned, were as great a contrast to the ruling of Sir JOHN SMALE in *Nelson v. Pitman*, as the judgment in *Loureiro v. The Club Lusitano* is in many respects the antithesis of the decision in *Pitman v. Keswick*. We do not say that it is not quite likely that in both instances Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO was right and Sir JOHN SMALE wrong, although we certainly should be loath to subscribe to this view without more convincing proofs than we are ever likely to get in Hongkong.

The questions at issue between Mr. Consul-general *Loureiro* and the Club Lusitano were of such a simple character and involved such trifling interests that the unanimous opinion from the beginning of the dispute, even among those who were not bitterly hostile to the plaintiff, was that the Portuguese consul was rash and ill-advised in rushing into law. Whether Mr. *Loureiro* had right on his side or otherwise was held as quite immaterial; the dispute was a social one, affecting only the Portuguese residents of the colony, and it was almost universally felt that an amicable settlement could easily have been effected without referring to the vexatious and expensive arbitration of the law.

It will be remembered that as the result of a paltry squabble in the Roman Catholic Cathedral between a priest and a young Portuguese lad, a sensational police court case was created. Mr. Consul *Loureiro* was called as a witness on behalf of the priest, as a sort of expert in the Portuguese language if we remember rightly, and when the witness box was indiscreet enough to allude to his fellow countrymen here and in Macao in terms the reverse of complimentary. The Portuguese community resented being publicly ridiculed by their own Consul—especially as the disparaging remarks indulged in by Mr. *Loureiro* as to their non-acquaintance with their mother tongue were most gratuitous and totally uncalled for—and the members of the Club Lusitano went to the extreme of calling a public meeting, and after discussion decided to erase the name of the offending member from the Club roll. Mr. *Loureiro* was practically expelled from the Club Lusitano, and it was to render this action of the Club Committee nugatory that legal proceedings were instituted.

To those who had taken the trouble to read up the decisions in almost similar cases in England, it must have been plainly apparent that Mr. *Loureiro* was fighting a hopeless cause. In law as in equity he had simply not a leg to stand upon, and as we believe he had this information reliably conveyed to him long ago, it is rather to be regretted that he should have pursued this *vendetta* in a tea-cup to the bitter end. By friendly arrangement the breach between the Portuguese consul and his constituents might easily have been amicably adjusted; the result of expensive legal action must have proved unsatisfactory to both litigants, and has probably rendered a reconciliation entirely out of the question.

There can be little doubt that Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO's apparently carefully thought-out judgment is based on too substantial grounds to leave room for an appeal to a higher court, even were the game worth the candle—which it certainly is not. And yet we must confess that with one portion of the Chief Justice's finding we cannot agree, nor are we able to understand how his lordship can reconcile the statement that he failed to see any means by which the plaintiff could recover in this case either at law or in equity, with his decision that each party should pay his own costs. If words mean anything, Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO was clearly of opinion that Mr. *Loureiro*'s petition was in the first place irrelevant, and which he would have dismissed without answer had such a motion been brought before him. His lordship remarked that if the defendants had relied solely on the defence of want of property in the petitioner to justify the Court's interference, he should have thought it only right to have given them their costs, but as they had raised other issues, which had possibly invited litigation, he considered it advisable to leave each party to pay his own costs. The plaintiff's petition was open to dismissal without answer on the ground of irrelevancy; it was actually dismissed, as the Judge decided that no grounds for action existed, and yet through some error of judgment on the part of the defendant's counsel or because the Club Committee endeavored to strengthen their case by endeavoring to make their defence as complete as possible, the winners of the action are cast in their own expenses. Sir GEORGE PHILLIPPO may possibly be technically right, but from a common-sense standpoint it certainly seems that in this question of costs he has committed a glaring injustice.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, September 6th.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The threatened rupture between France and China over the Tonquin *imbroglio* is being anxiously discussed in political circles here.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE more flour a housekeeper has the more she knits.

THE Church of England's annual income is \$22,625,000.

THE French first class cruiser *Toursville* left Toulon en route for Tonquin on the 23rd ultmo.

A REGULAR Lodge of United Service, No. 1341, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 7.30 for 8 o'clock precisely.

LAWYERS are about the only class of men who successfully oppose a "woman's will," says somebody. It will be observed, however, that the lawyers always wait until the woman is dead.

THE Hungarian and Maria will enter the Kowloon Dock to-morrow and Monday respectively. The *Suez* vacated the Cosmopolitan Dock to-day and the *Atalanta* and *Portworts* will follow suit on Monday.

WE note that the French transport *Vishlong*, Captain Dourans, from Toulon, arrived at Singapore on the 24th ulto. The *Vishlong* is a vessel of 6000 tons, and has only lately been added to the French Navy. Her crew numbers 314 men, and she had on board 522 government passengers for Saigon.

CAPTAIN OLIVARI, of the Italian bark *Carmelina*, states that when passing the Straits of Sunda on his voyage from Cardiff to Singapore, he could see the island of Krakatoa in active eruption when 50 miles off. When within 5 or 6 miles of the island, on the 15th of July last, a column of lava fell upon his ship very nearly setting fire to all his sails.

FRANK MITCHELL, an American seaman on the beach was haled up at the Magistracy this morning on the old charge of being a rogue and vagabond. The erring navigator admitted the soft impeachment, but said he was promised a berth on board a ship next week. Captain Thomasset gave Mr. Mitchell one week's grace, in which to obtain the berth referred to.

A HOME paper states that the Chinese ironclad *Ting Yuen* will leave German waters in a few days under the German mercantile flag, and will make the voyage to China at the risk of the Vulcan Company, who built the vessel. The *Ting Yuen* on her voyage out will not touch at any French port, but will call in England and Spain. She is to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope instead of through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. For the future armament of her ships the *Ting Yuen* has been provided with 500 repeating rifles on the so-called Mauser's system. Besides these, twenty-five complete equipments for naval officers have been placed on board.

It recently cost an amorous youth in Margate twenty-one days' imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for kissing a young lady against her will. It is reported that the various high officials throughout the Chinese Empire have been directed to furnish reports concerning the transport of mails to the interior of the country from the sea port towns, with the view towards the establishment of a postal service throughout the empire. It is also said that the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamers are to receive an extra subsidy for this purpose and that all mails will be forwarded by them both to treaty and non-treaty ports along the coast.

YUNG AKUN, described as mendicant, was found guilty at the police court this forenoon of stealing a meerschaum pipe, valued at \$25, the property of Mr. C. Boreham, a coffee-house keeper. Mr. Akun's defence was essentially an *Ismaelitish*. As people would not give him anything out of pity he thought he was justified in helping himself to all that came in his way. For the next six weeks this interesting youth will have no occasion to solicit public charity. A paternal government has kindly provided board and lodging for that period, free of charge.

WE are glad to hear, observes the New York *World*, evidences that the monumental fraud called the Kingdom of the Sandwich Islands, which has been maintained for the past twelve years at the expense of the people of the United States, is ready to be put to pieces. A great many jobs have from time to time been put on the people of the United States, but we do not know of any worse than that of the Sandwich Islands. While we tax the products of Canada and Mexico, and do everything to destroy the trade between ourselves and these friendly neighbours, we pay the Sandwich Islands a subsidy of \$2,000,000 a year as evidence of our high esteem for their system of *cootie* slavery. This money is divided between San Francisco refiners, the Central Pacific, Claus Spreckels, David Kalakaua and his pinchbeck court. It has naturally made things lively in Honolulu, but we are told that it will not last. Aryan civilization is fatal to the Kanakas, and Kalakaua is merely a vicious sensualist, unfit for anything except the base pleasures of his race. We presume that when our costly card house kingdom falls to pieces England will step in and assume a protectorate.

THOMAS WITTEN, an unemployed toiler on the deep, who hails from England, was honored by a short interview with Captain Thomsett at the police court this morning. Thomas was arrested last night by Inspector Thomson in the vicinity of No. 7 Station, for refusing to pay ricksha hire and assaulting the driver of the two wheeler. When requested by the magistrate to spin his yarn, Mr. Witten stated that a friend, with whom he was not acquainted, had told him last night to get into a

ricksha, and that he would pay the fare to the Sailors' Home. On arriving there the "friend" bolted, and he had not seen him since. He had not assaulted the ricksha coolie, and if he had any money he would gladly pay the amount due for the ride in the "barrow." Captain Thomsett was pleased to swallow this interesting story, and discharged the tar with a caution. Mr. Tac Ashik, the ricksha coolie, who was defrauded of his justly earned wages, was left lamenting. Such is law.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 504.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TO HAND PER "GLENNOLE."

PEARS' ASSORTED BEST TOILET SOAPS.

PEARS' PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.

CARBOLIC ACID.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER IN DREDGERS.

WINTER HOSIERY.

TAILORING GOODS IN THIS SEASON'S PATTERNS.

THE NEW CLIMAX UMBRELLAS, GUARANTEED TO WEAR.

THE NEW TODDY KETTLES WITH LAMPS.

THE NEW COFFEE MACHINES.

THE DUPLEX TABLE LAMPS, LATEST DESIGNS.

ARTISTIC FENDERS AND FIRE IRONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.

(ONE MILLION STERLING.)

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [674]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$83,313.33.

RESERVE FUND..... \$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,

LO YEK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [537]

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000.)

The above Company, is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,

Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... Tls. 420,000.00

PERMANENT RESERVE..... Tls. 230,000.00

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND..... Tls. 318,335.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 31st

March, 1883..... Tls. 968,335.56

DIRECTORS.

F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.

C. LUCAS, Esq.

W. M. MEYERSON, Esq.

A. J. M. INVERARAY, Esq.

C. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.

68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the world.

Subject to a charge of 1% per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [783]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY has the honor to inform the community that he has arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano forte.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,

Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [106]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE will return to Hongkong early in October, and give a Series of 12 Subscription Performances, selected from the following Repertoire:—

Iolanthe..... Trial by Jury.
Patience..... Pirates of Penzance.H.M.S. "Pinafore"..... Crimson Scarf.
Madame Favart..... Grand Duchess.

(Burlesque.)

La Mascotte..... Hobbies (Burlesque.)

The Contrabandist..... Round the Clock.

Queen's Evidence (Comedy). Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Phoenix; or Arisen from Araha na Pogu.

The Ashes.....

Our Cousin German..... Our Boys.

Pink Dominoes..... Chaperone.

Subscription Performances will take place 3 times a week, and on these evenings no Piece will be repeated.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

12 Nights—Dress Circle or Stalls—Single Ticket \$20.00.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1883. [634]

NOTICES of FIRMS.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & CO. will conduct our Business at this Port, and all Communications should be addressed to them. Messrs. RUSSELL & CO. will also act as Agents at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [666]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from Hongkong, Mr. ARTHUR SPENCER GARFITT has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [672]

To be Let.

TO LET.

N. O. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

" 19, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL,

lately occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

" BISNEE VILLA" Poktolum, Furnished.

Apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [7]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.

PRIVATE FAMILY.

For Particulars, apply to

M. A.

Office of this paper.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us

No. 11, Queen's Road Central.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.

RUSSELL & CO.

GEO. R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [667]

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED from this date their Office to No. 24, Praya Central, 1st Floor, Corner of Pottinger Street.

REMEDIOS & CO.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [679]

NOTICE.

HE CHUNG, SHIP'S PLUMBER, BLACK SMITH, &c., &c., has REMOVED from No. 35, Queen's Road East, to No. 6, Peel Street, close to No. 120, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE

YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ended 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business Constituted during the half-year ended June 30th, 1883, on or before September 15th next, on which date the Account will be CLOSED.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong 20th August, 1883. [653]

AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Sporting Goods and Ammunition always

on hand.

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

5000 NUMBERS OF THE SEA SIDE AND FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARIES.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

John Inglesant..... J. H. Shorthouse.
Vice-Versa..... Robert Falconer..... George Macdonald.
Yolande..... William Black..... Nancy..... Rhoda Broughton.
Like Ships upon the Sea..... Eleanor Trollope..... All Sorts and Conditions of Men..... Besant & Rice.
Sights of English Society..... G. Murray..... The Tenant of Wildfell Hall..... Anne Brontë.
Experiences of a Barrister's Life..... S. Ballantine..... The Beautiful Wretch..... Wm. Black.
Romola..... Ouida..... Shandon Bells..... do.
The Golden Butterfly..... do..... Besant & Rice.
Under Two Flags..... Chas. Kingsley..... The Chaplain of the Fleet..... Besant & Rice.
Cherry Ripe..... Helen Mathers..... Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle..... J. A. Froude.
Not wisely but too well..... Rhoda Broughton..... Endymion..... Lord Beaconsfield.
Adam Bede..... George Eliot..... A Laodiccan..... Thomas Hardy.
Romance of 19th Century..... W. H. Mallock..... Charlotte Bronte..... A History of our own Times..... Justin McCarthy.
Jane Eyre..... Charlotte Bronte..... The Comet of a Season..... Justin McCarthy.
Puck..... Ouida..... Wilkie Collins..... Mary Marion..... George Macdonald.
Henry Fairy..... W. M. Thackery..... Canon Farrar.
Henry Esmond..... do..... By Proxy..... James Payn.
Handy Andy..... Samuel Lover..... European Slave Life..... F. W. Hackthorne.John Inglesant..... J. H. Shorthouse.
Vice-Versa..... Robert Falconer..... George Macdonald.
Yolande..... William Black..... Nancy..... Rhoda Broughton.
Like Ships upon the Sea..... Eleanor Trollope..... All Sorts and Conditions of Men..... Besant & Rice.
Sights of English Society..... G. Murray..... The Tenant of Wildfell Hall..... Anne Brontë.
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